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THE WELLCOME
HISTORICAL MEDICAL MUSEUM

An International Collection illustrating
the History of Medicine and the
Allied Sciences



ASKLEPIOS
ANCIENT GREEK DEITY OF MEDICINE

Bust from the marble statue found in Hadrian's Villa at Tivoli

Formerly in the "Hope" Collection

HANDBOOK
TO THE
e
WELLCOME HISTORICAL MEDICAL
MUSEUM

119



FOUNDED BY HENRY S. WELLCOME

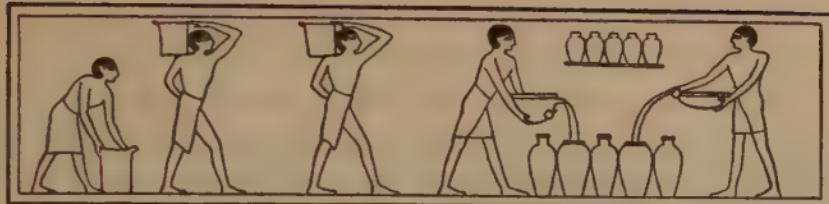
54A, WIGMORE STREET, LONDON, W.

1920

The decorative headings used throughout
are reduced facsimiles of the friezes
specially designed and painted for the
Wellcome Historical Medical Museum.

J. T. J.

NOV 23 1923



FOREWORD

THE Wellcome Historical Medical Museum was founded by Mr. Henry S. Wellcome in 1913, and, as the Museum of the Section of History of Medicine, formed part of the XVIIth International Congress of Medicine that was held in London in August of that year.

It was inaugurated by Sir Norman Moore, F.R.C.P., President of the Section, on Tuesday, June 24, 1913. During the period the Museum remained open, it was visited by many of the delegates and members of the International Congress of Medicine, also by a large number of medical practitioners and others interested, from all parts of the world, most of whom expressed their appreciation of its usefulness.

After closing for a few months for the purpose of rearrangement, the Museum, with the addition of several new sections and many objects of historical interest, was reopened as a permanent institution.

The collection is international in character, and covers a large field, including Medicine, Surgery, Pharmacy, Chemistry and the Allied Sciences. The Museum is designed to represent the history

of these various branches of the art of healing throughout the world, and their practice is illustrated by objects, instruments and appliances of historical interest, and by plastic and pictorial art.

Medicine has a history which has touched every phase of life and art, and is, to a large extent, bound up with the records of humanity. By its study, fresh fields of medical research are suggested, and the interest in others still undeveloped is stimulated. Our views of progress, especially with regard to treatment, are often exaggerated, owing to our ignorance of the past; and careful research into ancient records has revealed the fact that modern methods are often mere repetitions of those practised long ago. Through the study of medical history, discoveries of great value, quite forgotten and buried in the records of the past, have been brought to light.

The importance of museums as an integral part of teaching is now fully recognised, and it is hoped, by intelligent classification and systematic grouping of objects, to make the Wellcome Historical Medical Museum of distinct educational value to students and others who are desirous of studying the subject.

One of the chief aims of the Museum is to connect the links in the chain of human experience which stretches back from the present time into the prehistoric period of the early ages. Efforts will be made to trace the geneses of many branches of the healing art, and their development will be

illustrated by instruments and appliances connected with them from their evolution to the present day. It is also hoped to conserve the relics of workers and discoverers in various branches of Medicine and the Allied Sciences, and so hand down to posterity the names of those who in the course of time might be forgotten, thus rendering honour to whom honour is due. Relics and documents of this kind will form a permanent tribute to the work and memory of those who have distinguished themselves in various realms of science in past years.

Gifts or loans of this description from relatives or executors of famous men will be greatly valued.

The offer of MSS., early printed books, diplomas, autograph letters, ancient surgical instruments and other objects of historical interest, will be much appreciated either as gifts, or as loans to the Museum.

All communications should be addressed to—

THE CURATOR

THE WELLCOME HISTORICAL MEDICAL MUSEUM

54A, WIGMORE STREET

LONDON, W.1

This Handbook is intended to serve as
a descriptive guide and to indicate the
chief features and objects exhibited in
the Museum.



THE HALL OF PRIMITIVE MEDICINE

IN primitive medicine we have the first instincts of man towards the relief of pain and the cure of disease.

In many of the practices and customs common among primitive races to-day, in the treatment of disease, we find a reflection of what medicine must have been in very early times in Europe.

In the ancient civilisations throughout the world—as among the primitive races of Africa, Australasia and other continents—disease was supposed to be caused by an evil spirit or demon which took possession of the body of man. To exorcise and drive out this malevolent spirit various methods were employed. Sometimes the skull was trepanned with a flint scraper or piece of obsidian to allow the demon to escape, or hideous masks and noises were employed to terrify the intruder and cause him to depart. Fumigations of strong and evil-smelling substances were also used for the same purpose.

Specimens of human skulls thus trepanned, from prehistoric times, are exhibited, also rattles, drums and other noisy instruments used by native practitioners of medicine in various parts of the world.

Figures of medicine-men and witch-doctors in their costumes from various parts of Africa are shown, also a model of a medicine-man's hut from New Guinea.

An endeavour has been made to group, as far as possible, the objects used by the native medicine-men of primitive peoples.

NOV 23 1923

Hall of Primitive Medicine—*continued*

Their methods of treatment may roughly be divided into two classes—first, physiological, and second, psychological, or those which affect the body through the mind.

The first includes such objects as the flint-tipped arrows (employed by natives of the South Seas for opening abscesses), flint knives and scrapers, probably used by primitive man for surgical purposes. Many of these are hardly less effective than, and vary but slightly in shape from, the modern instruments used in surgery.

The psychological side of primitive medicine is represented in the carved native fetish figures and other similar objects.

The fetishistic philosophy of the savage recognises a spirit in all bodies, even in inanimate objects, and the fetish is not regarded by him as a mere idol. It is an inanimate object which is venerated on account of its magical power or as being animated by a spirit.

The African native believes that he is surrounded by spirits who may afflict him with sickness, misfortune or death, but these spirits may be cajoled if only he use the right fetish, *viz.*, the figure that contains the proper charms among which it likes to reside or on which it delights to feed. Thus it comes under the control of the medicine-man or witch-doctor who owns the fetish. The fetish figure is a mere piece of wood until it has passed through the hands of the witch-doctor who puts into it the proper charms or smears it with powerful "medicine." In the Congo district there is said to be a fetish for every disease known among the people.

The connection of the fetish figure with the primitive practice of healing is twofold. First it may be used as an amulet or means of enchantment, or the spirit which affects it may be adjured to grant a petition or drive



A WITCH-DOCTOR'S HUT, NEW GUINEA

The Wellcome Historical Medical Museum

(See page 12)

Hall of Primitive Medicine—continued

away the malignant demon that causes disease or misfortune.



A fetish figure from the Congo

The curious fetishes from the Congo, studded with nails and iron spikes, are employed in several ways. Should a native desire to give pain to an enemy, he drives into some part of the figure a nail or spike, in the belief that the spirit in the fetish will afflict his enemy with an acute pain in that region. Should he, however, wish for the death of his enemy, he drives the nail into a vital part, such as the stomach or heart. A native who has received some benefit from the fetish sometimes drives in a nail as a votive offering, or he may do so in

order to rid himself of a pain in some part of his own body. Some of the fetish figures represent various forms of cicatrisation or tribal marks, while others illustrate methods used by savage tribes of extracting or filing teeth. Receptacles are made in the abdomens of some fetishes which are intended to be filled with certain "magical substances" or powerful "medicine."

Hall of Primitive Medicine—*continued*

The frieze and the arch in this section are decorated with masks and other objects used in connection with native medical treatment by witch-doctors, sharmen, devil dancers and similar practitioners in Africa, Ceylon, New Guinea and the Islands of the Pacific.

CASES 1 TO 5

Specimens showing various pathological conditions observed among the human remains in a prehistoric Ethiopian cemetery excavated by Mr. Henry S. Wellcome at Gebel Moya, A. E. Sudan, Africa. They represent:—

- Diseased conditions of the teeth and of the alveolus.
- Old fractures showing instances of mal-union.
- Various other conditions, such as new growths, atrophic and inflammatory affections, etc.
- Specimens illustrating a new method specially devised for the preservation of archæological anatomical remains.

A large collection of coloured pictures of native medicine-men and witch-doctors, instruments and other objects used by them are exhibited on the walls and at the back of the Entrance Hall.

FIGURES OF WITCH-DOCTORS IN COSTUME, FROM CENTRAL AFRICA, ETC.

THE MANUKA OF WHAKATANE

Maori talisman of Life and Death.

The Manuka was regarded by the Maoris as the spiritual embodiment and personality of life and health.

CASE 8

SHRUNKEN HUMAN HEADS FROM CENTRAL AMERICA AND ECUADOR.

OVER STAIRCASE

A WITCH-DOCTOR'S HUT, NEW GUINEA.

Hall of Primitive Medicine—continued

SPECIAL CHARMS EMPLOYED FOR SLEEPING SICKNESS
AND RHEUMATISM BY MEDICINE MEN OF THE
BOLOKI TRIBE, CONGO DISTRICT, W. AFRICA.



Skull of aboriginal man from New Ireland, showing holes made in trepanning.

(See Case)

CASE 14

**SKULLS OF ANTHROPOLOGICAL AND SURGICAL
INTEREST**

ARTIFICIALLY DEFORMED SKULLS from Peru and the
New Hebrides.

FETISH SKULLS.

HEAD-HUNTERS' SKULLS.

CABALISTIC SKULLS INSCRIBED WITH ARABIC CHARMS,
used by a Witch-Doctor in Ashanti; together with
astrological manuscripts.

*Presented by Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert Baden-Powell,
K.C.B., K.C.V.O.*

CASE 15

PREPARATIONS AND IMPLEMENTS SHOWING VARIOUS
METHODS OF TREPANNING IN PREHISTORIC AND
EARLY TIMES.

Presented by Dr. J. Wilson Parry

Hall of Primitive Medicine—continued**CASE 16****PREHISTORIC TREPANNED SKULL.****TREPANNED SKULLS OF AUSTRALIAN BUSHMEN.****CASE 18****SACRED MAORI BOWL USED BY NATIVE MIDWIVES.****CASES 7, 10, 11, 12 AND 13****FETISH AND OTHER CARVED WOOD FIGURES from all parts of the World.****CASE 17****FOSSIL TREE TRUNK USED AS A FETISH IN ANCIENT ETHIOPIA.****SECTION OF FOLK-MEDICINE—
CHARMS, TALISMANS AND AMULETS
FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD**

Closely allied to the objects relative to the healing art among primitive peoples are the Amulets, Charms and Talismans employed in folk-medicine in various parts of the world. The use of amulets as prophylactics to prevent or ward off evil influences and bodily diseases has been common among all races from the earliest times, and has survived to the present day. This belief in the occult effect of certain objects exhibits the lower stages of the human mind in seeking for principles of natural action, and is found not only among the most barbaric tribes, but also among the highest civilised peoples of to-day.

The word amulet survives after 2000 years. In Arabic "hamulet" means a "thing carried," similar to the Latin word *amuletus* used in the time of Pliny.

Hall of Primitive Medicine—continued

An amulet was an object worn or carried about the person in order to obtain some occult benefit or protection from it, or, in other cases, was kept in the house for similar purposes.

The causes that gave rise to the belief in such objects are diverse, and their study is a complex one. For instance, the wearer or carrier of an amulet may believe it to have the property of warding off danger or disease. It may thus direct his thoughts into that channel, and the confidence inspired by the possession of such an amulet may easily have an actual effect on the carrier.

Those employed by primitive races are often used both to protect and cure: protective amulets being employed to keep away witch-craft, evil spirits and disease, and thus maintain the wearer of them in good health. The old doctrine of "signatures," or "similaris," influenced the adoption of certain objects as amulets on account of their colour or of their likeness to some organ or part of the body.

Amulets and Charms are sometimes worn to inspire courage or give strength, such as the wearing of a part of a bear, which is common among the Eskimos, or a tiger's or leopard's claw to protect from wild animals, as used in Central Africa.

Amulets of Faith may be mentioned as another class, such as the phallic emblems worn for fecundity, "the eye" as a protection against the "evil eye," and "the hand" to ward off bad influences.

How certain objects came to be used it is very difficult to trace, but often some abnormal or unusual body, or one that would cause a feeling of repulsion, was chosen, such as a dead mole, or a dead frog. The variety and number of objects employed may be judged from the

Hall of Primitive Medicine—continued

collection exhibited in this section, which ranges from the Charms and Amulets used in Egypt 5000 years ago to the "mascots" carried by credulous persons at the present day.

The cases are arranged geographically, beginning on the right side.

**CASES 19, 20, 21 AND 26
AMULETS AND CHARMS OF ANCIENT EGYPT.****CASES 27, 28 AND 29
WEST AFRICAN AMULETS, NECKLACES AND DIVINING
CHARMS.****CASE 30
COPTIC AMULETS, NECKLACES AND DIVINING CHARMS.****CASES 31 AND 32
AFRICAN CHARMS, TALISMANS AND DIVINING FETISHES.****CASES 33 AND 34
SUDANESE CHARMS AND TALISMANS.****CASES 35 AND 36
AFRICAN CHARMS AND TALISMANS.
AN ASTROLOGER'S WALLET CONTAINING A LARGE NUMBER
OF WRITTEN CHARMS FROM BOKHARA.****CASES 37, 38 AND 39
TURKISH, PERSIAN AND ARABIC AMULETS, CHARMS AND
TALISMANS.****CASES 40 AND 41
INDIAN AMULETS, CHARMS AND TALISMANS.**

Hall of Primitive Medicine—continued**CASE 42**

TIBETAN AMULETS, CHARMS AND TALISMANS.

CASE 43

CHINESE AMULETS, CHARMS AND TALISMANS.

CASE 44

JAPANESE AMULETS, CHARMS AND TALISMANS.

CASE 45

BRITISH AMULETS, CHARMS AND TALISMANS.

CASES 46, 47, 48 AND 23

LONDON AMULETS, CHARMS AND TALISMANS.

CASES 49, 50 AND 51

AFRICAN AMULETS, CHARMS AND TALISMANS.

CASES 52 AND 53

ISLANDS OF THE PACIFIC AMULETS, CHARMS AND TALISMANS.

CASE 54

NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN AMULETS, CHARMS AND TALISMANS.

CASE 55

POLYNESIAN AMULETS, CHARMS AND TALISMANS.

CASES 56 AND 57

NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN AND MEXICAN AMULETS, CHARMS AND TALISMANS.

CASE 179

AMULETS, CHARMS AND TALISMANS OF EXCEPTIONAL INTEREST. COLLECTION OF CHARM RINGS, HEALING STONES, TOAD AND SNAKE STONES, ETC.

Hall of Primitive Medicine—*continued*

ON THE WALLS, RIGHT AND LEFT ARE
PICTURES REPRESENTING VARIOUS GREAT EPOCHS
IN THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE, SURGERY AND
CHEMISTRY FROM PREHISTORIC TIMES TO THE
NINETEENTH CENTURY

CABINETS A, B AND C

COLLECTION OF PORTRAITS, PRINTS, ENGRAVINGS, ETC.,
OF BRITISH MEN OF SCIENCE.

ANNEXE

THE FRIEZE REPRESENTS SCENES OF MEDICAL, SURGICAL
AND HYGIENIC INTEREST REPRODUCED FROM ANCIENT
GREEK VASES.

NORTH WALL

TWELVE OIL PAINTINGS OF ANATOMICAL
SUBJECTS ATTRIBUTED TO JACQUES
GAUTIER D'AGOTY, ANATOMIST,
PHILOSOPHER, AUTHOR AND ENGRAVER,
BORN, MARSEILLES, 1710; DIED, PARIS, 1785

ON THE RIGHT AND LEFT

Portraits, Prints, Engravings, Water-Colour Drawings,
etc., of historical medical interest.

CORRIDOR I

(LEADING TO HALL OF STATUARY)

Oil Paintings and Water-Colour Drawings
of Medical Interest



A SECTION OF THE HALL OF STATUARY

The Wellcome Historical Medical Museum

(See pages 19-52)



THE HALL OF STATUARY

PROMINENT in this Hall are statues, casts and reproductions of the deities associated with the healing art in ancient times.

At the north end are grouped those of the early civilisations, including the gods of the Sumerians, Chaldeans, Babylonians and Assyrians. Prominent among these is Ea or Oannes, the earliest known deity connected with medicine, who, according to tradition, instructed the Chaldeans in science and learning about 5000 B.C.

On the left are Egyptian deities associated with healing, and on the right, representations of the fathers of medicine of India and China, together with the Aztec medical genius, Ixtlilton.

At the south end are the deities of the early and classic periods of Hellenic culture.

In front of the gallery balustrade on the north side, in the centre, is a replica of the banner of the Company of Barber-Surgeons of London, which was incorporated in 1461, and on either side are barge flags of the Company, formerly used in State processions on the Thames.

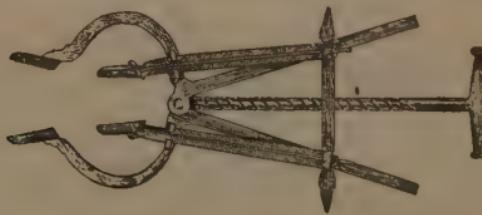
In front of the south end of the gallery in the centre, is a replica of the banner of the Society of Apothecaries of London, which was incorporated in 1617; and on either side are two of the barge streamers formerly used in State pageants on the river.

Hall of Statuary—*continued*

In the centre of the Hall is a model of a Greek shrine after the temple of the Erechtheion, in which are arranged some of the rarer Roman votive offerings of pathological and anatomical interest.

In the Egyptian alcove on the left are reproductions in facsimile of the earliest records of medicine, dating from *ca.* 2700 B.C., including the medical papyri of Kahun, Ebers, Hearst, and those of London and Berlin. Close by are also early representations of deities, together with alabaster unguentaria and stone mortars used for medical purposes in ancient Egypt.

Facing these, on the right, in the Oriental alcove will be found figures of deities associated with healing from the Far East, and, on the adjacent walls, representations of the practice of medicine in ancient Greece and Rome.



Ancient Roman vaginal dilator

ANCIENT MEDICINE AND SURGERY

In the cases under the gallery surrounding the Hall will be found a representative collection of instruments employed in surgery and dentistry from the earliest times.

The scheme of arrangement is chronological as far as possible, the history of each instrument in most cases being studied separately. An endeavour has been made to trace

Hall of Statuary—continued

the evolution and development of the more important instruments, as shown in

- CASE 70. THE EVOLUTION OF THE SPECULUM.
CASE 72. THE EVOLUTION OF THE BLUNT HOOK.
CASE 80. THE EVOLUTION OF THE TREPAN.
CASE 83. THE EVOLUTION OF THE STETHOSCOPE.
CASE 85. THE EVOLUTION OF THE ENEMA.
CASE 86. THE EVOLUTION OF THE CUPPING VESSEL.
CASE 91. THE EVOLUTION OF THE LANCET.
CASE 92. THE EVOLUTION OF THE DENTAL FORCEPS.
CASE 93. THE EVOLUTION OF THE TOOTH-BRUSH.

ORIENTAL ALCOVE

CHINESE GODDESS OF OPHTHALMIA, one of the nine Goddesses of Maternity.

CHINESE GOD OF CONTENTMENT.

TIBETAN DEITY HOLDING MAGIC SYMBOL OF PROTECTION AGAINST DISEASE.

CHINESE GODDESS OF CHILDREN.

JAPANESE FIGURE OF EMMA, King of Devils.

BRONZE PEACOCKS, CALLED "ANGEL PEACOCKS."

The idol of the devil worshippers. Every part of the body, wings and tail is engraved with representations of different acts of "Ahriman," the god of evil. The idol is made in such a way that in a strong current of air it will move its neck and wings, giving a most uncanny effect. It is supposed to have magical powers.

Hall of Statuary—continued**ORIENTAL ALCOVE—continued****CARVED WOOD PILLOW CHARM.**

Each end is carved in the form of the head of a tiger. They are supposed to swallow evil dreams and turn them into good ones.

SHEN-NUNG, Ancient Chinese Deity of Medicine.

CHINESE BARBER-SURGEON'S STAND FOR BLEEDING BASINS.

CHINESE WOODEN SHIELD, painted in various colours.
Used as a talisman against evil.

SIGN, hung outside houses to prevent outrage at the time of the Boxer rebellion.

BRONZE TIBETAN DEITY COATED WITH GOLD.

CHINESE GODDESS KWANYIN, THE GIVER OF CHILDREN.

CHINESE DEITIES ASSOCIATED WITH HEALING.

HINDU DEITY ASSOCIATED WITH DISEASE.

IVARA, Hindu God of Malaria.

EGYPTIAN ALCOVE**LEFT SIDE**

AUTA. A Chief Physician. "Lord of the Two Lands."
1350-1205 B.C.

Translation of inscription: "All that comes on the offering table of Ptah-zo-Kar Osiris is for Ka of the Royal Scribe and Chief Physician, Auta."

Cast from the original in the Rijks Museum, Leyden

Hall of Statuary—continued**EGYPTIAN ALCOVE, LEFT SIDE—continued****CABINET OF GRECO-EGYPTIAN GYNÆCOLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.**

Modelled and reconstructed from a sculptured relief in a Birth-House at the Temple of Kom-Ombos. 181-146 B.C.

ANCIENT EGYPTIAN MORTARS.**ALABASTER UNGUENTARIA, BOTTLES AND VASES, used for medicinal purposes.****KNEELING FIGURE OF AMEN-EM-APT, a Royal Scribe and probably a Priest-Physician; Director of the Festivals of Amen-Ra at Thebes. 18th Dynasty, ca. 1600 B.C.****TWO PORTIONS OF A STELE, bearing an inscription of Kha, Priest-Physician of Memphis.**

He is described as Priest of the Pyramid called Men-Asat, that is, the Pyramid of King Ra-nefr-ar-ka, whose partly mutilated cartouche appears in the second portion. He also held the post of "Keeper of the House of Gold" to the King, about 3200 B.C.

RECUMBENT TERRA-COTTA FIGURE OF "GRIEF," from a prehistoric grave.**FIGURE ON BIER. Archaic period.****MODEL OF EGYPTIAN TOMB AND CEREMONY OF BURIAL. Archaic period.****PORTIONS OF MUMMY CASES AND CASE ORNAMENTS.****CASE 90****THE KAHUN PAPYRUS, in facsimile.**

The earliest known Egyptian Papyrus on Medicine. ca. 2700 B.C.

Hall of Statuary—continued**EGYPTIAN ALCOVE—continued**

THE PAPYRUS EBERS, in facsimile.

ca. 1552 B.C.

THE HEARST MEDICAL PAPYRUS, in facsimile.

ca. 1500 B.C.

THE BERLIN MEDICAL PAPYRUS, in facsimile.

ca. 1400 B.C.

THE LONDON MEDICAL PAPYRUS, in facsimile.

ca. 1400 B.C.

TWO ORIGINAL PAPYRI, discovered in a Temple near Thebes.

FOOT OF MUMMY, unrolled.

OBJECTS AND PICTURES CONNECTED WITH THE
HISTORY OF ERGOTISM

ST. ANTHONY, Patron Saint of Ergotism (*ignis sacer*).

STE. GENEVIÈVE, a Patron Saint of Ergotism (*ignis sacer*).

THE ABBAYE OF ST. ANTOINE, in the Isère, France.

Pilgrims suffering from Ergotism (St. Anthony's Fire) approaching the Infirmary in which the relics and bones of the Saint, which were believed to cure the disease, are preserved.

Hall of Statuary—continued**EGYPTIAN ALCOVE—continued**

PHOTOGRAPHS OF ST. ANTOINE, THE ABBAYE AND THE SILVER RELIQUARY CONTAINING THE BONES OF THE SAINT, still preserved in the Abbaye, etc.

ERGOT OF RYE. Series of specimens showing its development

- o Healthy ovaries before being attacked with the spores of Ergot.
- 1 The mycelium begins to grow and penetrates through the ovary walls, forming, outside, some sinuosities which can be seen by means of a magnifying glass.

In the higher part of the grain there is a formation of a very viscous liquid.

(Some of the black particles, which are seen in the glumes, were rendered adherent by this viscous liquid).

- 2 *Sphacelia.* Completely formed.
- 3 The *Sclerotium*, viz., the violet part, begins to form.
- 4, 5, 6 and 7 The *Sclerotium* continues to grow until it reaches, as in No. 8, the length of 5 centimetres. The *Sphacelia* is becoming dry and diminished in volume.
- 9 Tube with ear carrying four ergots, which is not of frequent occurrence.
- 10 Ergots producing in spring, in wet places, fructiferous receptacles, where the spores should be. These, being carried by the air or by insects to the flowers of rye, produce ergot.

Hall of Statuary—continued**EGYPTIAN ALCOVE—continued****EXAMINATION FOR PREGNANCY***Carving in wood, 16th century*

THE CHARITY PATIENT	...	...	...	<i>Statuette</i>
ROMULUS AND REMUS...	...	...	...	<i>Bronze Statuette</i>
MISS FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE AND A SOLDIER	...	...	...	<i>Statuette</i>
QUEEN ELEANOR AND THE POISONED WOUND OF EDWARD I	...	...	...	<i>Statuette</i>
MISS FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE	...	...	...	<i>Statuette</i>
				<i>Hilary Bonham Carter</i>

CASE 87

ANCIENT EGYPTIAN ALABASTER OINTMENT POTS, STIBIUM
AND PERFUME CONTAINERS, MORTARS AND ROMAN
GLASS VESSELS.

CASE 89

STATUETTES OF ANCIENT EGYPTIAN DEITIES ASSOCIATED
WITH THE ART OF HEALING, in silver, bronze, ivory
and blue glaze. I-em-hêtep, Ptah, Thoth, Ta-urt.

A PHYSICIAN WITH A URINE FLASK AT THE BEDSIDE
OF A PATIENT. 13th century.

*From a Misericordia in the
Abbey Church, Malvern*

ADMINISTERING AN ENEMA. 13th century.

*From a Misericordia in the
Abbey Church, Malvern*

Hall of Statuary—continued

HYGEIA *Bronze Statuette*

OLIVER GOLDSMITH *Statuette*

THE OATH OF HIPPOCRATES. 400 B.C.

STELE IN STONE, representing Asklepios and Hygeia.

Asklepios is reclining on a couch, drinking from a rhyton. Hygeia, who is seated, holds a vessel in her left hand. Near the couch to the right is a kelebe, probably with libation. To the left two adorant figures or attendants, and one carrying a basket on his head.

[A similar stele was found in a shipwrecked Roman galley off Mahdia, in Tunis: the vessel is supposed to have left Greece soon after the sack of Athens and Piraeus by Sylla. The stone is supposed to have been taken from the shrine of Asklepios at the Arsenal of Piraeus. (B.M.J., Oct. 28, 1911)]

HEAD OF ASKLEPIOS *Marble, Greco-Roman*

HEAD OF AEscULAPIUS... ... *Marble, found at Benha*

HEAD OF AEscULAPIUS... ... *Marble, found at Lepanto*

SIGNEBOARD OF A LONDON APOTHECARY.

Dated 1623.

*From the original in the Museum of the
Royal College of Surgeons*

SIGNEBOARD OF A GERMAN APOTHECARY.

17th century.

JOHN ABERNETHY, F.R.S. *Bust, after Malerbi*

DR. TODD, F.R.S.

Hall of Statuary—continued

SCHWARTZ, German Alchemist	...	...	<i>Statuette</i>
Pioneer in the discovery of gunpowder.			
DEATH AND THE PEASANT	...	...	<i>Carved in wood</i>
DISEASE DEMON, one of the goddess Kali's attendants	...	...	<i>From Southern India</i>
BUDDHA, an ancient representation in marble	...	...	<i>From Burma</i>
PAINTING ON PANEL FROM AN ANCIENT FLEMISH HOSPITAL, depicting the healing of the sick and the Parable of Lazarus and the Rich Man. Flemish School. 16th century.			

CASES 64 AND 65

ANCIENT EGYPTIAN, GREEK AND ROMAN OBJECTS OF
HISTORICAL MEDICAL INTEREST, instruments of
surgery, strigils, cupping vessels, artificial bronze limb,
etc., etc.

BRONZE VESSELS USED IN PHARMACY.

OINTMENT POTS OF LEAD AND POTTERY.

ROMAN MEDICINE STAMPS.

MAYA, PERUVIAN AND CYPRIOTE FIGURES OF MEDICAL
INTEREST.

Statuary**APOLLO.**

The earliest known Greek deity associated
with medicine. According to tradition, he

Hall of Statuary—*continued*

was the son of Zeus, and father of Asklepios. He was regarded as the god of pestilence, and believed to have power to restore life to the dead.

Cast from the original Greek marble in the Vatican

ASKLEPIOS.

Greek deity of Medicine, the *Æsculapius* of the Romans. Tradition states that he was the son of Apollo and Coronis, and that the secrets of healing were transmitted to him by Apollo. He probably lived about 1300 B.C. Asklepios was renowned for his special skill in healing. After his death he was deified, and his cult became the most important in Europe, and the foundation of the medical art in ancient Greece.

Cast from the Hope marble statue found in Hadrian's Villa, at Tivoli

HYGEIA.

Greek goddess of health, and daughter of Asklepios. According to tradition, she assisted her father in the temples of healing, and to her was entrusted the feeding of the sacred serpents.

Cast from the original Greek marble in the Louvre, Paris

CHEIRON.

The Centaur, called by Homer "the sire of Pharmacy." He was the first traditionary personage connected by the Greeks with herbs of healing, and was said to have been instructed by Apollo, who handed on to him his knowledge of the medicinal use of plants. His name is still perpetuated in the Centaury plant, which he is said to have used as an application to a wound that he received while hunting with Diana on Mount Pelion.

Hibbert Binney, R.B.A.

Hall of Statuary—continued

IXTLILTON ("Little Dark Brother").

Ancient Mexican deity of healing. The sick and afflicted made offerings to him and implored his aid to heal them of their diseases.

SHEN-NUNG.

Founder of the healing art among the Chinese. He is said to have flourished 2838-2698 B.C., and is reputed to have discovered the medicinal properties of plants, and to have taught the Chinese the art of agriculture.

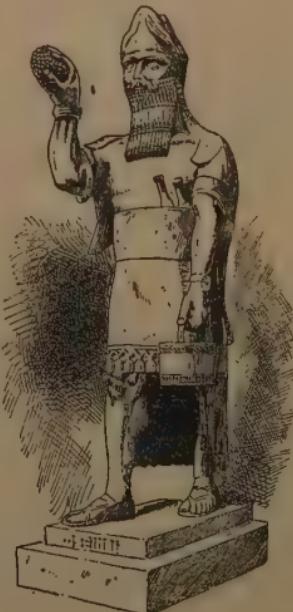
DHANWANTARI.

"The health bestowing one." Vedic father of medicine, and "Physician of the Gods." He was counted by the Hindus as a "master of universal knowledge," and the first to instruct them in the healing art. To him is said to have been revealed, by Brahma, the Ayur-veda, one of the sacred books on medicine.

E.A.

Earliest known Chaldean deity associated with healing. About 5000 B.C. He is also called Oannes, "Lord of the Deep," as, according to Berossus, he arose from the sea and instructed the Chaldeans in science and learning.

*Hibbert Binney,
R.B.A.
From a bas-relief
in the British
Museum*



E.A

Hall of Statuary—continued**GULA.**

A Sumerian goddess of healing, venerated about 3000 B.C. She is called "The Great Healer," "The Mistress of Charms and Spells" and "The Terrible Goddess." Gula apparently had a dual character and was a divinity of healing, as well as the mistress of poisons and of death-dealing diseases. She was the deified form of the sorceress or witch-doctor. The medical school of Borsippa was under her protection as also that of Sippara. The dog was regarded as her sacred animal.

MARDUK.

The earliest Chaldean and Babylonian deity reverenced as the tutelary god of healing, about 4500 B.C. He was the traditional son of Ea, and supposed to control the lightning and the mysterious forces of heaven and earth. As founder of the Zodiac and Lord of the Planets, he was also believed to influence health and disease in mankind through the medium of the heavenly bodies. His powers are thus described:—

"O Marduk, thou art glorious among the great gods!
No will is greater than thine.
Thou canst inflict upon the guilty one a dropsy
which no incantation can cure.
Thou art the merciful one who taketh pleasure
in raising the dead to life (*i.e.*, healing of
the sick)—
The merciful one who hath power to give life.
By thy spells the sick are restored."

From a Babylonian clay tablet, ca. 4500 B.C.

The dog was regarded as a sacred emblem connected with Marduk.

Hall of Statuary—continued

ADAPA.

Sumerian genius of healing. About 4500 B.C. Adapa is one of the earliest known personages directly associated with medicine. He was the human incarnation of Marduk, the divine son of Ea, and was believed to possess the spells of life and death.

“Ea gave him wisdom,
So that his command was like unto the word of
a god.
To him also he gave deep knowledge :
With the healing spell of life and death he was
made.”

From a Babylonian clay tablet, ca. 4500 B.C.

BABYLONIAN DEMON OF DISEASE.

These figures, usually human in form with animal's heads, were believed to drive the demons of disease away, and were placed in niches in the walls of houses.

THOTH.

Thoth was considered by the Egyptians to be the embodiment of divine wisdom, and was one of the earliest known Egyptian deities associated with medicine. To him was attributed the invention of science and magic. He is said “to have conferred enlightenment upon doctors.”*

I-EM-HETEP.

“He who cometh in peace.” An early Egyptian deity of medicine and healing, and son of Ptah. He was venerated as the “good physician of gods and men.” It is probable he was a real personage, who lived in the reign of Tser, in the second dynasty, and was renowned for his skill in healing, and afterwards deified.

PTAH.

Chief God of Memphis, and the most ancient of the Egyptian deities connected with the healing art. He is called “the Father of the mighty Fathers,” the “Father of beginnings and the creator of his own image.” His healing powers are chiefly connected with blindness and deafness.

Hall of Statuary—*continued*

CENTRE OF HALL

GREEK SHRINE, modelled after the Temple of the Erechtheion, containing Roman votive offerings (Donaria) of anatomical, pathological and obstetrical interest, excavated chiefly at the Temple of Æsculapius on the Tiberine Island, and from the Temple of Maternity in Capua; also Casts of Votive Offerings from the Museo dell'Orto Botanico, Rome.



Roman votive offering in terra-cotta

- 1 LARGE MASCULINE TORSO with ovoid opening on anterior surface, between the lower extremity of the sternum and the umbilicus, showing thoracic and abdominal viscera conventionally disposed as in "visceral plaques" Nos. 71, 72, 73, 74. It retains to a marked extent the flesh tint with which these terra-cottas were covered

Found at Isola Farnese

- 2 LOWER PART OF MASCULINE TRUNK *From Tiberine Island*

Hall of Statuary—continued**CENTRE OF HALL—continued****GREEK SHRINE—continued**

- 3 MAN AND WIFE SEATED SIDE BY SIDE, each holding sacrificial paera in right hand. The woman has a swaddled baby resting on her left arm ... —

This terra-cotta group was found in the Tiber, and, like many other similar ones, evidently served as a thanksgiving offering for safe childbirth.

- 4 UPPER PART OF FACE ... *From Isola Farnese*
- 5 WOMAN SUCKLING INFANT ... *From Veii*
- 6 FEMALE BUST SHOWING ANAMAKALISTON, a Greek form of suspensory bandage for the mammae *From Capua*
- 7 SMALL LEAD MODEL OF INFANT FEEDING BOTTLE IN THE SHAPE OF AN ASKOS —
- 8 SEATED WOMAN, SUCKLING INFANT. Traces of red paint on seat and foundation, or (preliminary) white coating all over figure *From Palestrina*
- 9 SWADDLED INFANT IN BASKET CRADLE —
- 10 SEATED FEMALE, with hypertrophied mammae resting on swollen or gravid abdomen. Head and arms missing ... *From Capua*

Hall of Statuary—continued**CENTRE OF HALL—continued****GREEK SHRINE—continued**

- II SMALL MODEL OF LEG ... *From Palestrina*
- 12 FEMALE FIGURE LIFTING GARMENT TO EXPOSE PUDENDA.
Cast from original in National Museum, Rome
- 13 FIGURE OF HERMAPHRODITE DRAWING APART LONGITUDINALLY-DIVIDED GARMENT TO EXPOSE BODY *From Capua*
- 14 COURTESAN WEARING WIG AND DRAWING APART GARMENT TO EXPOSE DISEASED GENITAL PARTS.
Cast from original in National Museum, Rome
- 15 INFANT IN SWADDLING CLOTHES.
Traces of white foundation colour *From Palestrina*
- 16 LEFT HAND HOLDING VOTIVE OINTMENT POT ... *From Isola Farnese*
- 17 CHILD'S RATTLE, representing infant in cradle. Traces of colouring —
- 18 MARBLE DONARIUM, representing uterus —

Hall of Statuary—continued

CENTRE OF HALL—continued

GREEK SHRINE—continued

- 19 FEMALE FIGURE IN KNEELING
POSTURE AND PRESSING
ABDOMEN WITH BOTH HANDS

Capua. Temple of Maternity

The kneeling position occurs frequently in Egyptian and Greek monuments representing labour. Possibly this statuette may represent one of the old Roman deities (*Nixi*) presiding over labour—which were represented in a kneeling posture,—and of whom assistance was asked by parturient women during the earlier stages of labour.

- 20 MODEL OF A BREAST *From Veii*
- 21 AGED NURSE, OR GRANDPARENT,
CARRYING INFANT ON LEFT
ARM, AND HOLDING WITH THE
RIGHT AN OLDER CHILD WALK-
ING BY HER SIDE —
- 22 MODEL OF A BREAST *From Capua*
- 23 KNEELING FEMALE FIGURE. (See
No. 19) —
- 24 PLACENTA ... *From Temple of Maternity, Capua*
- 25 UTERUS BISEPTUS WITH LEFT
OVARY *From Isola Farnese*
- 26 UTERUS BISEPTUS... *From Tiber*
- 27 UTERUS WITH RIGHT OVARY
From Isola Farnese

Hall of Statuary—continued**CENTRE OF HALL—continued****GREEK SHRINE—continued**

- 28 ABDOMINAL VISCERA.
Cast from original in National Museum, Rome
- 29 UTERUS WITH LEFT OVARY ... —
- 30 UTERUS.
Cast from original in National Museum, Rome
- 31 UTERUS —
- 32 PLACENTA —
- 33 PUDENDA —
- 34 OVARY —
- 35 OVARY —
- 36 UTERUS —
- 37 UTERUS —
- 38 UTERUS —
- 39 OVARY —
- 40 OVARY —
- 41 PUDENDA —
- 42 GROUP OF MAN AND WIFE ...
The woman, with arms round her
husband's neck, turns her head
forward towards the Deity, as if to
thank, or intercede, for recovery from
disease or danger.
- 43 FEMALE HEAD, with patches of
hair missing on scalp, sug-
gesting *alopecia areata*.
Cast from original in National Museum, Rome
Found on the Quirinal, together
with other votive offerings.

Hall of Statuary—continued**CENTRE OF HALL—continued****GREEK SHRINE—continued**

44 MAN LIFTING LOWER PART OF
TOGA ABOVE LEFT KNEE TO
SHOW DISEASED LEG ... —

45 MODEL OF FIBROUS POLYPUS
Temple of Maternity, Capua

46 HEART —

47 VOTIVE PLAQUE, representing
patient at a healing spring

On the left of the spring stands the local nymph with right hand outstretched towards the source. On her left stands Hercules with lion's skin over his head.

48 EYE —

49 EAR —

50 HEART —

51 CONVALESCENT IN HOODED CLOAK —

Possibly a representation of Telesphorus, the god of convalescence.

52 RICKETY CHILD WITH NECKLACE
OF BULLAE AND OTHER PRO-
TECTIVE AMULETS CONTAINING
prævia remedia —

53 AN ELBOW, with scattered, rounded
and elevated patches on extensor
surface, probably indicating the
discoid form of psoriasis.

Cast from original in National Museum, Rome

Hall of Statuary—continued**CENTRE OF HALL—continued****GREEK SHRINE—continued**

54	LOWER PORTION OF HEAD, showing floor of the mouth, lower mandible, tongue, œsophagus and trachea ...	...	...	...	—
55	TONGUE	...	...	...	—
56	TONGUE	...	...	...	—
57	LEFT THUMB	...	...	...	—
58	UMBILICAL HERNIA	...	...	...	—
59	RICKETY CHILD	...	...	...	—
60	RICKETY CHILD HOLDING SACRIFICIAL COCK UNDER LEFT ARM				—
61	DEFORMED TRUNK	...	...	...	—
62	SET OF TEETH	...	...	...	—
63	FÆCES	...	...	...	—
64	FRAGMENT OF TRUNK, showing digestive organs	...	...	...	—
65	LEFT FOOT	...	...	...	—
66	LEFT HAND	...	...	...	—
67	BUST OF FEMALE DEITY WITH DIADEM HEAD-DRESS. Traces of colouring	...	...	...	—
68	RIGHT HAND	...	...	...	—
69	RIGHT FOOT	...	...	...	—
70	LARYNX <i>Cast from original in National Museum, Rome</i>				
71, 72, 73, 74	PLAQUES showing internal viscera	...	...	...	—

Hall of Statuary—*continued*

CENTRE OF HALL—*continued*

GREEK SHRINE—*continued*

75	BUBO	...	...	...	...	—
76, 77, 78	FÆCES	...	...	...	...	—
79	PART OF INTESTINE	...	...	...	...	—
80	INTESTINES					
		<i>Cast from original in National Museum, Rome</i>				
81	PENIS, with long, swollen prepuce suggesting phimosis	...	...	...	...	—
82	MALE GENITALS	...	...	...	...	—
83, 84, 85	BUBOES (?)	...	...	...	...	—

SOUTH-WEST CORNER

CASE 97

ANCIENT EGYPTIAN, PHœNICIAN, ROMAN AND SYRIAN
GLASS: Cinerary Urns, Flasks, Phials, Unguentaria, Stibium and Perfume Bottles, etc.

SOUTH-EAST CORNER

CASES 60, 61 AND 62

ANCIENT GREEK AND ROMAN VOTIVE OFFERINGS FOR
HEALTH; also Votive Offerings in silver, wax
and metal of ancient and modern times from
Spain, Italy, Belgium, Turkey, Peru, etc.

CASE 82

CHINESE CARVED RHINOCEROS HORN CUPS, used to
counteract the effects of poisonous liquids placed
in them.

CRYSTAL POISON CUPS.

It was believed that the cups would crack if a
poisonous liquid was placed in them.

Hall of Statuary—continued**SOUTH-EAST CORNER—continued**

CHINA GROUPS representing a Quack Doctor, a Chiro-podist, etc.

TIBETAN SACRIFICIAL CUPS formed of human skulls mounted in silver.

BURMESE TEMPLE ALTAR, used in ceremonials connected with the dedication of virgins to the gods.

CASE 74

ANATOMICAL FIGURES, male and female, modelled in wax, representing Life and Death.

ANATOMICAL FIGURES IN WAX AND WOOD. 16th and 17th centuries.

EAST SIDE**CASE 69**

LARGE SURGICAL SAWS, 16th century.



Amputation Saw, 16th Century

LARGE SURGICAL SCISSORS, 17th century.

LEATHER SURGICAL INSTRUMENT CASES, 16th century.

ARTIFICIAL MECHANICAL ARM, 18th century.

CHINESE ANATOMICAL FIGURE, carved in wood and painted, showing venous system, probably used for indicating treatment by acupuncture.

Hall of Statuary—continued**EAST SIDE—continued**

JAPANESE ANATOMICAL MANNIKIN, showing internal organs, and covered with human skin.

DR. BURTON'S MIDWIFERY FORCEPS (1710-1771) (Model).

CHAMBERLEN'S OBSTETRICAL INSTRUMENTS (Models).

The first instruments used in midwifery by Dr. Peter Chamberlen, about 1680.

AZTEC FIGURE REPRESENTING
“LIFE” }
AZTEC FIGURE REPRESENTING } From the originals in
“DEATH” } the National Museum,
Mexico City

THE DYING CENTAUR. Italian terra-cotta. 17th century.



SURGICAL AND DENTAL INSTRUMENTS AND THEIR HISTORY

Hall of Statuary—*continued*

CASE 63

ANCIENT GRECO-ROMAN SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS (Models).

CASE 66

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS. Native Oriental.

CASE 67

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS. Native African, etc.

CASE 68

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS. Greco-Roman.

CASE 70

GYNÆCOLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS, 16th to 18th centuries.

CASE 71

OBSTETRICAL INSTRUMENTS, 18th and 19th centuries.

CASE 72

OBSTETRICAL INSTRUMENTS, 18th and 19th centuries.

CASE 73

OBSTETRICAL INSTRUMENTS, 18th and 19th centuries.

CASE 75

OBSTETRICAL AND LITHOTOMY INSTRUMENTS, 16th to 19th centuries.

CASE 76

LITHOTOMY INSTRUMENTS, 18th and 19th centuries.

CASE 80

TREPANNING, 16th to 18th centuries.

Hall of Statuary—continued**HISTORY OF INSTRUMENTS—continued****CASE 81**

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, 15th to 18th centuries.

CASE 84

AMPUTATION SAWS AND KNIVES, 16th to 19th centuries.

CASE 85

SCARIFICATORS AND SYRINGES, 17th to 19th centuries.

CASE 86

INSTRUMENTS FOR DIAGNOSIS, ORAL AND THROAT INSTRUMENTS, ETC.

IMPROVISED INSTRUMENTS.**CASE 88**

SCISSORS AND FORCEPS, ETC., 17th to 19th centuries.

CASE 91

LANCETS AND POCKET LANCET CASES, 17th to 19th centuries.

DENTISTRY**CASE 92**

DENTAL INSTRUMENTS, 16th to 19th centuries.

CASE 93

ARTIFICIAL DENTURES AND DENTAL INSTRUMENTS, 18th and 19th centuries.

CASE 99

A COLLECTION OF ANCIENT PERUVIAN AND INCA DEITIES ASSOCIATED WITH THE ART OF HEALING.

ANCIENT HUMAN TEETH DECORATED WITH GOLD AND PRECIOUS STONES. From Central America.

Hall of Statuary—continued**CASE 100**

COLLECTION OF ABORIGINAL SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS
from various parts of Australia.

CASE 316

A COLLECTION OF EGYPTIAN TOILET UNGUENTARY VASES
IN MARBLE AND ALABASTER; STIBIUM AND COSMETIC
POTS; CARVED WOOD STIBIUM CONTAINER, Egyptian,
17th Dynasty, with inscription giving directions for
use of the powder; AND MINIATURE MORTARS.

CASE 79

BABYLONIAN TABLETS, *ca. 3000 B.C.*

ANCIENT BABYLONIAN PHYSICIAN'S SEAL, *ca. 3000 B.C.*

MODEL OF A SHEEP'S LIVER, probably used in
Hepatoscopy in the Medical School of the Temple,
ca. 2000 B.C.

CASE 163

RELICS FROM THE LEPER HOSPITAL OF ST. NICHOLAS,
HARBLEDOWN, KENT. 15th century.

CASE 171

ANGLO-SAXON SURGICAL APPLIANCE of the 6th or 7th
century.

MUMMIFIED HUMAN BRAINS AND HANDS.

CASE 94

ANCIENT SET OF PERSIAN BARBER-SURGEON'S INSTRU-
MENTS INLAID WITH GOLD.

SET OF FRENCH COURT DENTIST'S INSTRUMENTS.

CABINET 162

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS OF THE LATE RICHARD QUAIN,
F.R.C.S., President of the Royal College of Surgeons,
1868. The drawers contain a large number of
instruments he frequently used.

Hall of Statuary—*continued*

NORTH WALL—ALCOVE

PORTRAITS, RELICS, DOCUMENTS AND APPARATUS CONNECTED WITH THE WORK OF LORD LISTER

LORD LISTER.

By Sir Thomas Brock, R.A.

CASE 160

ILLUMINATED MEDICAL DIPLOMAS, 17th and 18th centuries.

ON THE NORTH WALL

DIPLOMAS, MEDICAL, SURGICAL, PHARMACEUTICAL AND OTHER HISTORIC DOCUMENTS. From the 16th to 19th centuries.



GALLERY OF THE HALL OF STATUARY

ON THE WALLS AROUND THE GALLERY ARE ENLARGEMENTS IN WATER-COLOUR OF MINIATURES, FROM EARLY MANUSCRIPTS ON MEDICINE, SURGERY, PHARMACY, CHEMISTRY, BOTANY, ETC., FROM THE 6TH TO THE 17TH CENTURY.

CASE 101

ILLUMINATED AND OTHER MANUSCRIPTS ON MEDICINE,
ETC. From the 13th to the 18th century.

CASE 102

ILLUMINATED AND OTHER MANUSCRIPTS ON MEDICINE,
ETC. From the 15th to the 18th century.

CASE 103

ANCIENT MEDICAL DOCUMENTS AND ENGLISH, GREEK
AND ORIENTAL MANUSCRIPTS ON MEDICINE.

CASE 104

EARLY PRINTED BOOKS ON MEDICINE. 15th and 16th
centuries.

CASE 106

EARLY ENGLISH PRINTED BOOKS ON MEDICINE. 15th
and 16th centuries.

HALL OF STATUARY—GALLERY

CASE 113

NATIVE AND OTHER SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS. VETERI-
NARY INSTRUMENTS.

Hall of Statuary (Gallery)—*continued*

SCREEN 160

MEDICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL EX-LIBRIS.

SCREEN 317

MANDRAKE ROOTS AND ENLARGEMENTS IN WATER-COLOURS, from representations of the Mandrake in Manuscripts from the 8th to 16th centuries.

CASE 116

ANCIENT SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, CAUTERIES, LANCETS AND OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CASES 123-126

MICROSCOPES FROM THE 17TH TO THE 19TH CENTURY

Following those of the 17th century, the Microscopes are arranged in the following order :—

- 1 SIMPLE MICROSCOPES FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES, showing their various developments down to the present time.
- 2 COMPOUND MICROSCOPES FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES, showing their development, including microscopes of the Culpepper-Scarlet type and its variations, from 1738 to the 18th century.

Hall of Statuary (Gallery)—continued

- 3 A CUFF MODEL AND ITS VARIOUS FORMS TILL 1797.
- 4 A MARTIN "UNIVERSAL," 1738, AND ITS DEVELOPMENTS TILL 1797.
- 5 SOLAR AND PROJECTION MICROSCOPES.
- 6 DISSECTING MICROSCOPES AND MICROTOMES.

OPHTHALMIC INSTRUMENTS; OPTOMETERS; EYE-TESTERS,
ETC., ETC.

CABINETS D, E, F AND G

CONTAIN A COLLECTION OF ENGRAVED PORTRAITS AND PRINTS OF FRENCH, ITALIAN, DUTCH, GERMAN, ETC., MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC MEN.

CABINET 165

A COLLECTION OF AUTOGRAPHS OF MEDICAL HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS.

CASE 131

FOREIGN BODIES OF VARIOUS KINDS RECOVERED FROM LIVING PERSONS.

CASE 132

COLLECTION OF LORGNETTES, SPY AND QUIZZING GLASSES AND HAND SPECTACLES, of the 18th and 19th centuries.

CASE 107

EARLY PRINTED BOOKS ON MEDICINE. 16th and 17th centuries.

Hall of Statuary (Gallery)—continued

CASE 108

EARLY PRINTED BOOKS ON MEDICINE. 16th to 19th centuries.

CASES 109 AND 112

EARLY ELECTRICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL APPARATUS.

CASES 110 AND 111

ORIGINAL APPARATUS EMPLOYED BY GALVANI IN HIS DISCOVERY OF ANIMAL MAGNETISM IN 1792.

CASE 113

NATIVE AND OTHER SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CASE 114

ANCIENT AND PRIMITIVE COMBS.

CASES 117 TO 122

SETS OF SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS FOR TREPANNING, AMPUTATION, ETC., in cases; from 17th to 19th centuries.

CASES 133 AND 134

EARLY PRINTED BOOKS, MEDICAL, SURGICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL.

CASE 137

EARLY ILLUMINATED MANUSCRIPTS, PERSIAN, ARABIC, TIBETAN, PORTUGUESE, ITALIAN, ETC.

CASE 138

ORDERS AND DOCUMENTS CONNECTED WITH THE PLAGUE, 16th and 17th centuries.

Hall of Statuary (Gallery)—continued**CASE 139**

TERRA SIGILLATA AND THE HISTORY OF THIS ANCIENT MEDICAMENT FROM 100 B.C., together with specimens of the "Sealed-Earth" of various kinds used in various parts of Europe.

CASE 158

EARLY PRINTED BOOKS ON MEDICINE, ALCHEMY AND PHARMACY.

CASE 141

THE TREACLE OF ANDROMACHUS. The history of this ancient preparation, which dates from 134 B.C., and specimens of the various ingredients used in its composition, and also of the Treacle as prepared in Constantinople at the present time.

CASE 142

BOOKS, DOCUMENTS, SEALS. Contains labels connected with the preparation in various parts of Europe.

CASE 143

RARE AND CURIOUS DRUGS, INCLUDING BEZOAR STONES, EYE STONES, CHINESE GINSENG ROOT, POISONED SUCKING STONES, AND DRUGS USED BY NATIVE WITCH-DOCTORS.

CASE 144

CURIOS SPECIMENS OF JALAP HAVING A NATURAL RESEMBLANCE TO BIRDS, ANIMALS AND REPTILES. SPECIMENS OF DRUGS SHOWING ADULTERATION.

CASE 145

ANCIENT EGYPTIAN DRUGS EXCAVATED FROM A GRAVE, 1500 B.C.

Hall of Statuary (Gallery)—*continued***CASE 147**

CHINESE MEDICAL BOOKS, PAMPHLETS AND DIAGRAMS,
MEDICAL, MAGICAL AND ANATOMICAL.

CASE 150

POISONED SPIDER'S WEB. Mask used to fasten round the head of a person condemned to death in Malacolo, New Hebrides.

CASES 155 AND 156

POCKET CASES AND SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, 18th and 19th centuries.

CASE 157

Books. Autographed presentation copies from various celebrated authors.



GALLERY OF PICTURES

THE FRIEZE REPRESENTS THE INCISED SCULPTURED RELIEFS IN THE BIRTH-HOUSE AT LUXOR, illustrating the birth of Amenophis III. 1450 B.C.

BEGINNING AT LEFT CORNER OF WEST WALL

Panel I. KHNUM, the creator god, moulding the figure of the child, and his Ka or double.

The god has the two figures, which he has moulded out of clay, upon a potter's table. Before the god, Isis is seated, giving directions and holding the Sign of Life in her hand.

„ II. KHNUM announcing that he has moulded the Ka and body of the child that is to be born to Amen-Ra.

„ III. The God AMEN and the Queen MUT-M-AI seated facing each other upon a seat in the form of the hieroglyph for Heaven.

The god holds the right hand of the queen, and with his own right hand is, by a kind of hypnotic manner, transmitting his divine personality to her.

The Heaven seat rests on the heads of two seated goddesses: Heket, the Frog goddess, the divinity of millions of years, and Neith, the goddess of Prosperity and Life.

Gallery of Pictures—*continued*

Panel IV. THOTH announcing the name of the child to be born to Amen-Ra.

He holds in his hand a papyrus roll on which the name is written.

„ V. ISIS announcing the future birth of the child to the Queen Mut-m-ai, and presenting her to Amen-Ra.

„ VI. A SACRIFICIAL SCENE—Two bulls being towed on altar-sledges before Amen-Ra.

„ VII. THE CHILD AND ITS DOUBLE receiving its name, which is inscribed on a cartouche, and presented by Isis.

„ VIII. THOTH announcing to the Queen the name of the child she carries.

„ IX. KHNUM and Isis holding the hands of the pregnant Queen, and placing to her lips the Sign of Life to infuse divine life into the infant and quicken it.

„ X. THE ACCOUCHEMENT OF THE QUEEN.

„ XI. ISIS presenting the newly-born child and his double to Amen-Ra.

Gallery of Pictures—*continued*

Panel XII. AMEN-RA nursing the child and kissing it.

Before the god stands the goddess Isis,
who gives long life and who writes down
the number of years of the child's life.

„ XIII. THE CHILD AND ITS DOUBLE being presented to Amen-Ra by Horus.

„ XIV. ANUBIS, the God of Death, and Khnum, the God of Life.

„ XV. THE INFANT CHILD BEING NURSED BY ISIS, and ministered to by Nephthys and another goddess.

„ XVI. THE BABE BEING NURSED BY NEITH AND HEB.

In the left-hand corner of the lower tier the child is represented as sucking milk from the udder of the sacred cow.

„ XVII. ANUBIS (three times repeated) and HORUS (three times repeated) hailing the bringing of the Crowns of the North and South to the child.

„ XVIII. THE ROYAL PRINCE SEATED ON HIS THRONE, being carried in a net-basket by Anubis and Horus.

Gallery of Pictures—continued

Panel XIX. AMEN-RA and HORUS pouring the “Water of Life” over the young Prince.

„ XX. THE ACCOUCHEMENT OF THE QUEEN.

The earliest known obstetrical chair is here represented.

SOUTH WALL

The panels are taken from ancient sculptures representing men filling jars, syphoning, carrying the wounded, vomiting, performing gymnastics, and washing the head.

CASE 187

PERSONAL RELICS OF HENRY HILL HICKMAN, M.R.C.S., born 1800, died 1829.

Discoverer of the application of the principle of anaesthesia by inhalation for surgical operations, which he proved by actual experiments on animals.

Lent by Mrs. Bettridge and Miss Thompson

ALCOVE

PORTRAITS, DOCUMENTS AND PICTURES OF DR. EDWARD JENNER, DISCOVERER OF VACCINATION, AND HIS FAMILY

CASE 167

PERSONAL RELICS OF DR. EDWARD JENNER, including the Original Manuscript of his “Inquiry into the Natural History of a Disease known in the Western Counties of England as Cow-pox—1797.” His visiting and prescription book, his walking-stick, medals, snuff-box, seal, lancet case and instruments, etc., etc.

Gallery of Pictures—*continued*

Dr. Edward Jenner's Medicine Chest

DR. EDWARD JENNER PERFORMING
HIS FIRST VACCINATION ... *By Giulio Monteverde*

CASE 186

THE FAVOURITE ARM-CHAIR OF DR. EDWARD JENNER,
in which he was seated when seized with his fatal
illness.

CASE 175

IVORY CARVINGS, ANATOMICAL MODELS IN IVORY, WOOD
AND BRONZE.

CASE 180

HISTORICAL MEDICINE CHESTS AND PERSONAL RELICS
OF LORD NELSON, THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON,
GEORGE WASHINGTON, WILLIAM HUNTER,
WILLIAM BEATTY AND LEONARD GILLESPIE.

GALLERY OF PICTURES—*continued*



Sir James Paget's
stethoscope

URINE FLASKS AND PHARMACY JARS,
ETC.

CASES 189 AND 190

RELICS, DOCUMENTS, BOOKS, COINS
AND TOUCH-PIECES, used in
connection with the ceremony
of HEALING BY ROYAL TOUCH.

CASE 184

INSTRUMENTS AND PERSONAL RELICS OF THE LATE
PROFESSOR JAMES BLACK, SIR JAMES Y. SIMPSON,
SIR WILLIAM HUGGINS, DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON,
SIR ANDREW CLARK, SIR HENRY THOMPSON, SIR
JAMES MACGRIGOR, AND DR. LAIDLAW PURVES.

CASE 256

RELICS AND INSTRUMENTS OF RICHARD QUAIN, F.R.C.S.,
AND SIR JAMES PAGET.

CASE 172

WAR AND PERSONAL RELICS OF THE LATE SIR JOHN
FURLEY, C.B.

CASE 192

MINIATURE AND POCKET MEDICINE AND PERFUME
CASES. From the 17th to the 19th centuries.

CASE 191

GIRDLES OF CHASTITY, ETC.

CASE 173

ANCIENT RINGS, GEMS, INTAGLIOS, SEALS, ETC.

Gallery of Pictures—continued**CASES 176 AND 177**

COINS, MEDALS AND PLAQUETTES OF MEDICAL INTEREST.

CASE 313

SILVER PAP-BOATS AND NIPPLE SHIELDS.

BRONZE BUST OF WILLIAM HARVEY, Discoverer of the Circulation of the Blood. From a marble on his tomb in Hemstead Church.

CASE 183

COPIES OF THE WORKS OF WILLIAM HARVEY; HIS DIPLOMA OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PADUA 1602; AND FACSIMILE OF HIS ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT, "PRELECTIONES ANATOMIÆ UNIVERSALIS."

CASE 188

JAPANESE MEDICINE CASES, SILVER MORTARS, ETC.

CASE 193

DIPLOMAS AND DOCUMENTS OF THE LAWRENCE FAMILY,
1655-1740.

CASE 250

THE HISTORY OF CIRCUMCISION.

INSTRUMENTS USED IN PERFORMING THE RITE AND CUSTOM
OF CIRCUMCISION THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

CASE 22

MINIATURES AND MEDALLIONS OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE HEALING ART.

CASE 312

POCKET CASES AND SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, from the 16th to the 18th centuries, in bone, silver, tortoiseshell and shagreen.

Gallery of Pictures—continued

CASE 174

APOTHECARIES' PILL TILES, GOA STONES AND BLEEDING BASINS, excavated in the City of London.

DOCUMENTS CONNECTED WITH THE COMPANY OF THE BARBER-SURGEONS.

CASE 178

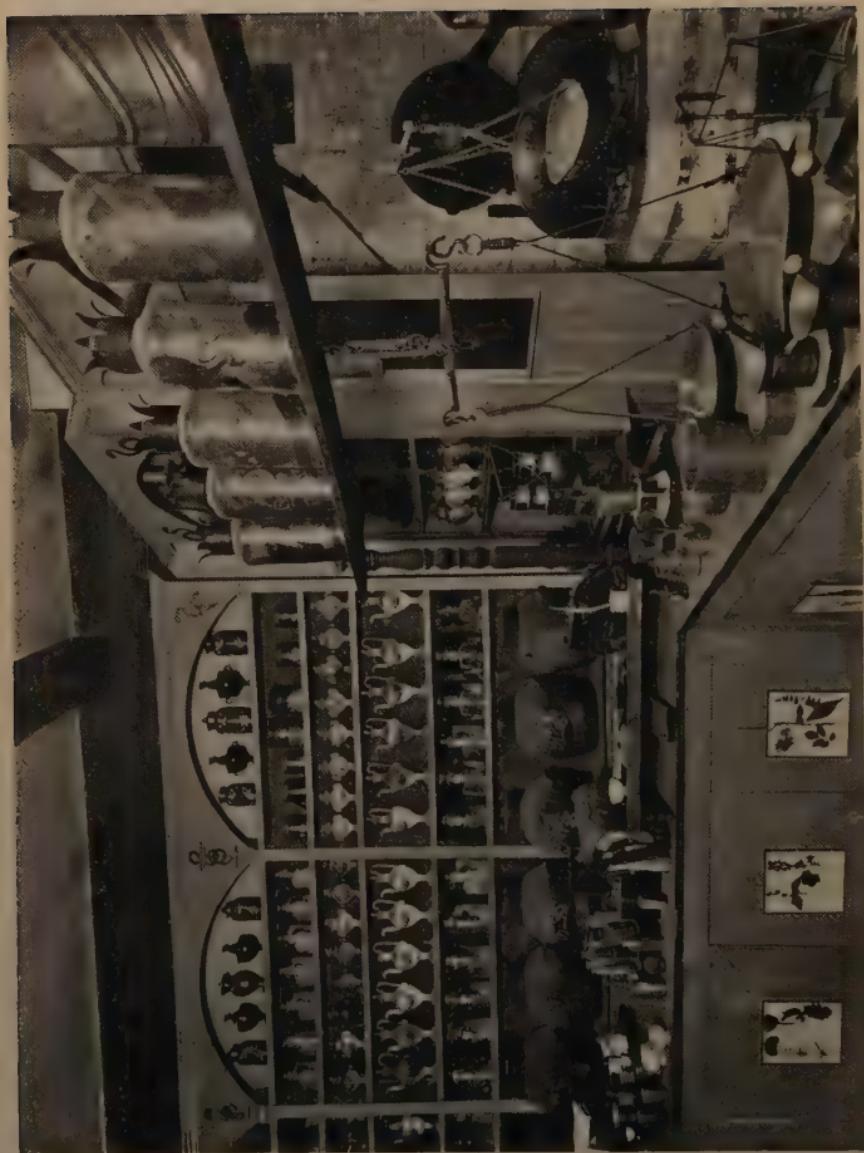
SNUFF-BOXES, APOTHECARIES' SCALES AND ANCIENT MEDICAL APPLIANCES.

CASE 181

COLLECTION OF EVE-BATHS, from the 16th. to the 18th centuries; MEDICINE SPOONS, DOCTORS' WALKING CANES.

CASES 182 AND 195

INSTRUMENTS AND PERSONAL RELICS ILLUSTRATING THE LIFE WORK OF THE LATE SIR LAUDER BRUNTON, Bt. Presented by his Executors.



INTERIOR OF A LONDON PHARMACY, XVIII CENTURY
The Wellcome Historical Medical Museum



SURGICAL APPLIANCES, ORTHOPÆDICS, NURSING, AMBULANCE, ETC.

GROUND FLOOR—BACK

RIGHT SIDE

A LONDON CHEMIST'S SHOP of the 18th century.

The shop front is the original of the pharmacy established in 1798 by John Bell, father of Jacob Bell, founder of the Pharmaceutical Society. The vases and ewers in the interior are of old Davenport ware, the ointment jars of Staffordshire stoneware, and the essence bottles of early red Bohemian glass. The laboratory in the rear contains the original ancient fittings of a pharmaceutical laboratory of the 18th century that once stood in Russell Street, Covent Garden, London.

SEDAN CHAIR.

Used to convey patients to the San Juan De Dios Hospital, Bogota, Colombia, South America. Actually in use in 1914. Presented by the authorities of the Hospital through Dr. Jose M. Montoya.

EAST SIDE

A CHAPEL OF VOTIVE TABLETS.

17th to 19th centuries.

Chiefly from the Church of Santa Maria dei Bagni, Deruta, Perugia.

Some of these curious tablets are original and others replicas of offerings presented after recovery from accidents and disease.

Ground Floor, Back—continued

LEFT AND NORTH WALL BENCHES

CASES 223 TO 225

FRACTURE APPLIANCES: Splints, Rests, Extensions, from ancient to modern times.

CASE 244

MODELS OF EXTEMPORISED STRETCHERS, made by the Japanese for carrying the wounded in the Russo-Japanese War.

CASES 225 TO 228

ORTHOPÆDIC APPLIANCES: Leg and Spine Supports, Wry-neck Apparatus, etc.

CASES 222 AND 227

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

CASE 229

TRUSSES AND BELTS, etc.

CASE 231

AURAL APPLIANCES AND TOURNIQUETS.

CASE 232

INHALERS.

CASE 233

BED-PANS AND URINALS IN PEWTER AND EARTHENWARE.

CASE 234

COLLECTION OF DOCTORS' AND NATIVE MEDICINE-MEN'S STICKS.

CASE 236

OPIUM PIPES.

CASE 237

CONTENTS OF THE FAMOUS CHINESE OPIUM DEN OF AH-SING, which was raided in the East-end of London.

This den furnished Charles Dickens with his references to opium smoking in the "Mystery of Edwin Drood."

Ground Floor, Back—continued

CASES 238 TO 240

COLLECTION OF PIPES

CASES 241 AND 242

COLLECTION OF SPOONS

CASE TABLES

CASE 200

POCKET SURGICAL DRESSING AND DENTAL CASES, etc.

CASE 201

BREAST-PUMPS, EXHAUSTERS, AND SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CASE 202

ENEMAS AND SYRINGES, PRIMITIVE AND ANCIENT.

CASE 203

ENEMA SYRINGES AND STOMACH-PUMPS.

CASE 204

ENEMA SYRINGES AND STOMACH-PUMPS.

CASE 205

CUPPING AND BLEEDING INSTRUMENTS.

CASES 206 AND 207

BARBERS' SHAVING DISHES, etc.

CASES 208 AND 209

ANCIENT ALCHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL APPARATUS.

CASES 210 AND 220

EARLY ANÆSTHETIC APPARATUS.

CASE 218

DRUG AND SPICE MILLS.

CASE 217

CUSPIDORS AND URINALS, etc.

CASE 216

FOOD WARMERS.

CASE 215

INVALIDS' FEEDING CUPS.

Ground Floor, Back—continued**CASE 214****PAP-BOATS.****CASE 213****EVOLUTION OF ARTIFICIAL FEEDING OF INFANTS.** Feeding Bottles from ancient to modern times.**CASE 211****BARBER-SURGEON'S BLEEDING BASINS.****CASE 212****ANCIENT PHARMACEUTICAL OBJECTS, IMPLEMENTS AND APPARATUS.****Ancient Surgical Apparatus and Parturition Chairs**

- 2 OPERATING TABLE.** 16th century. (Model.)
As described by Ambroise Paré.

*An operating table of the 16th century*

- 3 SCAMNUS OF HIPPOCRATES.**

Modelled from a drawing in a MS. of the 15th century of the works of Oribasius.

- 4 LADDER DESCRIBED BY HIPPOCRATES.** (Model.)

Employed by Greek surgeons for reducing dislocated limbs.

Ground Floor, Back—continued

- 5 THE OLD OPERATING TABLE AT THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL, LONDON, used by Liston when performing the first operation in which Ether was used as an Anæsthetic in this country, December 21, 1846. (Model.)
- 6 PARTURITION STOOL. 14th century. (Model.)
- 7 PARTURITION STOOL, used in ancient Greece, and described by Savonarola. (Model.)
- 8 PARTURITION CHAIR. As described by Roeslin. 1532. (Model.)
- 9 PARTURITION CHAIR. As described by Ryff. 1554 (Model.)
- 10 PARTURITION CHAIR. 17th century. (Model.)
- 11 PARTURITION CHAIR. Swiss. 18th century. —
- 12 PARTURITION CHAIR. Sicilian. 18th century

This chair was believed to possess miraculous powers, and was known as "the Miraculous Chair of Palermo." It was in the possession of a famous family of midwives for three generations, and is estimated to have been used in two thousand cases of delivery. On the back is a painting of Christ.



Parturition chair,
early 18th century

Ground Floor, Back—continued

- 13 PARTURITION CHAIR. 17th century. (Model.)
Described by Heister. 1770.
- 14 PARTURITION CHAIR FROM ALEPPO.
- 15 PARTURITION CHAIR. German. 17th century.
- 16 PARTURITION CHAIR. Portuguese. 18th century.
- 17 and 18 PARTURITION CHAIRS, called *Sandigan* and
Serimbalan, used by native tribes in the Province
of Samar, Philippine Islands.
- 19 PARTURITION CHAIR FROM LORRAINE. Late 17th
century.

NURSE CAVELL. From the original marble bust.

Presented by Sir George Frampton, A.R.A.

**NAVAL AND MILITARY MEDICAL WAR
SECTION**

NAVAL COTS, STRETCHERS AND APPLIANCES USED ON
BATTLESHIPS IN WAR TIME.

APPARATUS, DRUGS AND SURGICAL EQUIPMENT CAPTURED
FROM THE GERMANS.

PICTURES AND PHOTOGRAPHS representing Naval and
Military scenes of medical interest during the Great
War.

WAR RELICS AND MEMORIALS OF THE RED CROSS.

GAS-MASKS USED DURING THE WAR—1914-1919.

ANCIENT APPLIANCES FOR RESTRAINING THE INSANE, ETC.

The Wellcome Historical Medical Museum





INSTRUMENTS OF TORTURE, AND APPLIANCES
FOR RESTRAINING THE INSANE, 15TH TO
18TH CENTURIES

GROUND FLOOR, BACK—CORRIDOR II

CASE 258

MODELS IN WOOD OF CHINESE TORTURES.

2 SPANISH INSTRUMENT OF TORTURE.

16th century —

3 MANACLES. 16th century ... —

4 SCOURGE FOR RELIGIOUS OFFENDERS, with carved wooden skull ornamentation

Tibet

5 AN INSTRUMENT OF TORTURE used in the Canton of Valais, Switzerland, in the 16th century —

This instrument was fixed in a beam in the prison, and used to crush the arm or leg. The screw was turned until the person was forced to confess.

6 SHACKLES, used to fasten the neck and ankles together ...

Chinese

Ground Floor, Back—Corridor II—continued

- 8 FLAGELLATOR WITH IRON LASHES.
17th century —
- 9 ST. MARY'S COLLAR, placed on
prisoners who refused to con-
fess their crimes —
- 10 WAR FLAIL Indian
- 12 MANACLES OR HANDCUFFS for
chaining violent lunatics to the
wall ... *Presented from Old Bedlam Hospital*
- 14 MANACLE USED FOR A SORCERESS.
16th century —
- 17 BELT WITH TWO MANACLES AND
CHAIN, used for a Sorceress... —
- 18 MASK OF BEATEN IRON, used in
Nuremberg, 1625 —
This mask was worn by women accused
of crimes, who were dragged through the
streets by the executioners. The women's
hands were tied behind their backs, a rope
was tied round the knees, while on both
sides of the bodies an inscription was placed,
relating the crimes they had committed.
- 19 NATIVE-MADE LEG AND NECK
IRONS, for Egyptian prisoners —
- 20 INSTRUMENTS OF TORTURE FOR
THE WRISTS. 17th century ... Swiss
- 22 HANDCUFFS, used for the insane... —

Ground Floor, Back—Corridor II—continued

- 24 CAT-O'-NINE-TAILS —
- 25 LEG STRAPS, used for the insane... —
- 26 WAIST-BELT WITH HANDCUFFS,
used for the insane —
- 27 CHAIN BELTS used in monasteries
for penance —
- 28 FLAGELLATORS used by the monks
of the middle ages in Belgium —
- 30 MANACLE, OR FETTERLOCK OF
IRON, used for restraining
violent lunatics *From Old Bedlam Hospital*
- 31 BELT OF PENANCE *Presented by W. C. Burton, Esq.*
- 32 BRANDING IRON FOR FELONY,
16th century *Swiss*
- 33 LIP SMACKER *Chinese*
- 34 HIPPOPOTAMUS DOUBLE-LOOPEP
PINNING THONG for pinning
down natives when flogged *Congo, West Africa*
- 35 TONGUE EXTRACTOR. Swiss
instrument of torture... ... —
- 36 SIX NATIVE SINEW WHIPS. 16th
century... —
- 37 A WOODEN PILLORY FOR TWO
PERSONS. Marked H.G.M.,
18th century —
- 38 WOODEN CHINESE PILLORY, with
inscriptions referring to the
culprit's misdeeds —

Ground Floor, Back—Corridor II—continued

- 39 MASK OF PAINTED WOOD, FOR
MEN. 16th century France
Worn by those condemned by the
Inquisition, when drawn on carts through
the streets to execution.
- 40 MASK OF PAINTED WOOD, FOR
WOMEN. 16th century France
Worn by those condemned by the
Inquisition, when drawn on carts through
the streets to execution.
- 41 MANACLES WITH CHAIN, from
Valais, used for criminals.
16th century France

LIEBIG'S LABORATORY AT GIESSEN

A model of the analytical laboratory in which Liebig worked in Giessen for many years.

Some of the apparatus is of special interest in relation to the development and history of chemistry.

To the left, on a wooden stand, is the "Liebig Cooler," which, in an improved form, is still used for distilling. On the right is the "Liebig Combustion Furnace," used with coal fuel.

The charcoal for the smaller stoves at this period used to be brought to a glow beforehand in a stone fireplace, or in a large, portable stove upon which, in order to increase the draught, a sheet-iron chimney was fixed. The glowing coals were then conveyed with the tongs to the small heating furnace.

The glass retorts, so much used in Liebig's time, were specially employed for producing the chemicals necessary for laboratory work. These were made in the laboratory from a comparatively small quantity of bought raw materials, *e.g.* liquid ammonia, pure hydrochloric and nitric acids from raw acids by distillation, and sodium phosphate from bones.

LYING-IN ROOM, XVI. CENTURY
The Wellcome Historical Medical Museum

[See page 72]



Ground Floor, Back—continued**LIEBIG'S LABORATORY—continued**

The smaller utensils (stands, clamps, etc.) in those days were all made of wood. They were thus unwieldy in shape, and the uses to which they could be put were limited.

The following important operations were carried out in this laboratory:—

(a) The distillation of volatile bodies by means of the Liebig cooler. The apparatus consists of a small table-stand, the cooler-supporter, a large table-stand for the water-cooler, a tripod for the small furnace and the grate, a cooler with funnel tube, triangle for the sand-bath, and a circular straw-ring, on which the receiver was placed when on the stand.

(b) Distillation of bodies boiling at a high point. In this process, the cooler was abandoned. The retort was fixed in the vertical clamps, and the receiver was pushed over the neck of the retort.

(c) The production of pure hydrochloric acid and nitric acid by distilling the raw acids out of large glass retorts, which were embedded in a sand cupel with a hole in it for the neck of the retort.

(d) The production of liquid ammonia. The boiler was connected with the wash-bottle by means of a leaden pipe.

(e) Elementary analysis in the combustion furnace with charcoal heating.

On the far wall on both sides of the furnace are grated sash-windows, and beneath them in the stone wall are the little iron doors of the ash and coal receptacles, which served for the heating of this "closed laboratory with chemical furnace," as Liebig called it. The stoking of the furnace, which by means of changeable grates could be adjusted for melting crucibles, evaporation basins or retorts, was effected from above, charcoal or coal being the fuel used. Economical use of the fuel (the heating of drying chambers) and good ventilation are secured by ingeniously arranged passages for the draught and the escaping gases.

One cannot fail to be impressed with the care and thought that Liebig bestowed on these little details, which are of such hygienic importance in the workroom of the chemist.

Ground Floor, Back—*continued*

LIEBIG'S LABORATORY—*continued*

It is interesting to compare this laboratory of the early 19th century, which marked the beginning of a new epoch in chemistry, with the dark and gloomy laboratory of the alchemist in the 16th century (*see page 77*)

A LYING-IN ROOM OF THE 16TH CENTURY.

(Reconstructed from a miniature of the period)

FRANÇOIS RABELAIS, M.D., IN HIS ROBES AS DOCTOR OF MEDICINE OF MONTPELLIER UNIVERSITY, 1537.

(Copied from the original robes still preserved in the University of Montpellier)*

A TURKISH DRUG SHOP OF THE 17TH CENTURY.

(From the Old Drug Bazaar in Constantinople)



ANCIENT PHARMACY VASES
The Wellcome Historical Medical Museum



PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY

GROUND FLOOR—FRONT

IN the front part of the ground floor most of the objects, appliances, implements, apparatus, books and documents relating to the history of pharmacy have been arranged.

Pharmacy has been aptly called the handmaid of medicine. They had a common origin in the art of healing as practised by primitive man.

The period when separation began between the prescriber and the compounder of drugs cannot be definitely stated, nor indeed can they be said to be entirely divided to-day. In the Old Testament, in the time of Moses, the physician and apothecary are mentioned separately. The Romans had their pharmacopolists or dealers in medicinal plants, also a class called the "aromatarii," who dealt chiefly in spices, roots and gums.

During the Byzantine period, mention is made of a class called the "pimentarii," who are said to have prepared medicines for the physicians and to have sold draughts, lozenges and pills to the people.

The Arabs, however, may be said to have laid the foundation of modern pharmacy, and from the 8th to the 12th century brought it to a high state of culture. At Bagdad, in the 8th century, there was a public pharmacy or dispensary

Ground Floor, Front—continued

organised by Al Mansur, and the practice of pharmacy was to a large extent distinct from that of medicine.

The Italians developed the art of preparing medicines still further, and, at the famous School of Salerno, laws regulating the practice of the apothecaries and the prescribing of medicines were promulgated in the 12th century.

The monasteries of the 11th and 12th centuries had their pharmacies; monks prepared the medicines and administered the same to the sick.

Early in the 12th century apothecaries and spicers practised in France.

In England there is record that the spicers and apothecaries were the vendors of drugs in the 12th century. These they sold on stalls or booths in the market-places in the cities. The district where they congregated was called the "apothecaria." In London, during the 16th and 17th centuries, Bucklersbury was the part mostly frequented by the apothecaries or dealers in drugs, and Ben Jonson called it "Apothecaries' Street."

A type of the London apothecary's shop of the 17th century has been constructed in the Museum. The interior was dark and mysterious, its fittings crude, and the shelves lined with jars and ewers of blue and white delft then made by the potters of London, at Lambeth.

The early part of the 18th century saw the evolution of the chemist and druggist, the former being the descendant of the alchemist who worked in chemical substances, and the latter the offshoot of the apothecary, who about this time became a medical practitioner.

The shop of the London chemist and druggist in the latter part of the 18th century has also been reconstructed.



INTERIOR OF A LONDON APOTHECARY'S SHOP, XVII CENTURY

The Wellcome Historical Medical Museum

(See page 77)

Ground Floor, Front—continued

The quaint exterior with its small glass-paned windows formed the original front of John Bell's shop, which formerly stood in Oxford Street, London, and was established in 1798. At the back is the pharmaceutical laboratory where the drugs and galenicals were prepared, and then passed into the shop for sale or dispensing.

WALL**CASES 269, 271 TO 274, AND 279 TO 280**

PHARMACY VASES. ITALIAN, SPANISH, PORTUGUESE,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH FAIENCE.

CASE 261

PHARMACEUTICAL MANUSCRIPTS, MEDICAL RECIPES,
PRESCRIPTION BOOKS AND DOCUMENTS.

CASE 262

EARLY DOCUMENTS, ANCIENT PRESCRIPTIONS, ACCOUNT
BOOKS, ETC.

CASE 263

EARLY PRICE LISTS OF DRUGS, AND BILLS, ETC.

CASES 276 TO 278

ANCIENT PHARMACY JARS, VASES, POSSET POTS, FAIENCE,
FIGURES, ETC.

CASE 265

SANITARY ANNOUNCEMENTS, MSS., DOCUMENTS AND OLD
HERBARIA.

CASE 266

OLD HANDBILLS AND PRESCRIPTIONS, ETC.

CASE 267

OLD PHARMACOPÆIAS, ETC.

Ground Floor, Front—continued**"THE MAKING OF THERIACA"**

A water-colour drawing representing the making of the famous Theriaca, in Bologna. The preparation of this medicament was carried out with much ceremony and solemnity in the presence of the leading officials of the City, in the Courtyard of the ancient Archiginnasio, the old University of Bologna.

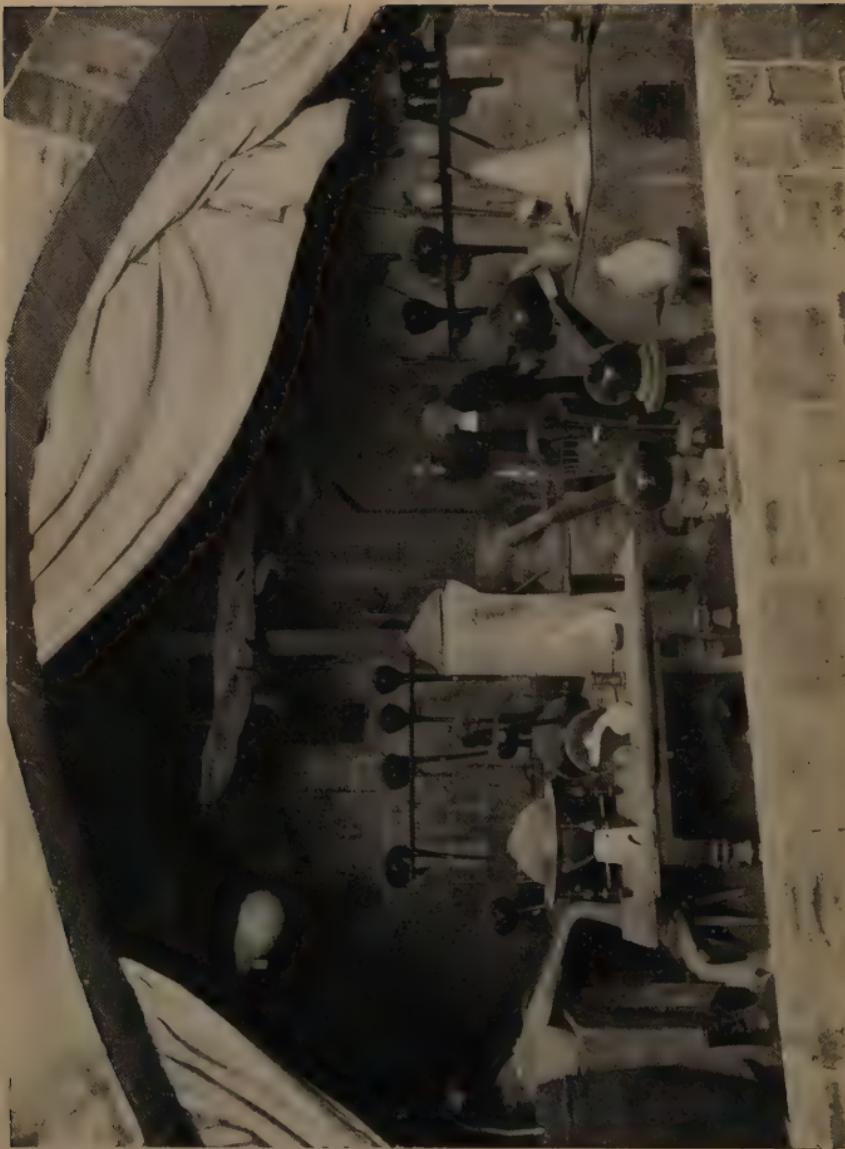
RECIPE FOR THE TREACLE OF ANDROMACHUS FROM THE LONDON PHARMACOPÆIA, 1618.

(On the ceiling)

CASE 268**PHARMACOPÆIA OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, LONDON, ETC. Early Editions.****CASE 269****PHARMACY JARS, BOTTLES, CONTAINERS, ETC.****MORTARS****CASE 270****THE ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF THE MORTAR.****PREHISTORIC STONE, ALABASTER, GLASS, IVORY, MARBLE, BRONZE, BELL-METAL, BRASS AND COPPER MORTARS, from the earliest times.****ANCIENT SCALES, WEIGHTS AND WEIGHING APPLIANCES****CASE 293****STEELEYARDS AND BISMARS.**

From the 17th to 19th centuries.

SPRING BALANCES. NATIVE SCALES AND WEIGHTS, from Ashanti and Burma. CHINESE APOTHECARIES' SCALES.



AN ALCHEMIST'S LABORATORY OF THE XVI CENTURY

The Wellcome Historical Medical Museum

Ground Floor, Front—continued**CASES 294 TO 297**

ANCIENT EGYPTIAN, ROMAN AND ARAB WEIGHTS.
ANCIENT APOTHECARIES' SCALES AND WEIGHTS.

SHOP OF JOHN SMITH, APOTHECARIE. (Reconstructed.)

At "Ye Sign of ye Wilde Man," in ye Old Bailie,
 London, 1662.

AN ALCHEMIST'S LABORATORY OF THE 16TH CENTURY.

This reconstruction of the laboratory of an alchemist of the 16th century is one such as Paracelsus might have worked in. Mysterious, gloomy and dark with strange animals and fishes depending from the roof, casting fantastic and eerie shadows on the old stone walls, it offers a glimpse of the surroundings of the worker in Science some four centuries ago.

The atmosphere of mystery which surrounded the lives of those who practised the spagyric arts in that period played an important part in their work. Apart from the chimerical pursuit of the "Philosopher's Stone" and the "Elixir of Life," posterity owes a considerable debt to the alchemists. To them is due the discovery of alcohol, phosphorus, sulphuric acid, hydrochloric acid, ammonium carbonate, potassium sulphate, ether, sodium sulphate, potassium permanganate, tartarated antimony and other substances too numerous to mention here.

The apparatus in the laboratory are models of existing original pieces. In the centre is an athanor or muffle and two furnaces for distilling; at the back a large furnace for metals. Against the wall are distilling hearths with retorts, vials, alembics, cucurbites, receivers and other apparatus.

AN ITALIAN PHARMACY. 16th century.

The Pharmacy is dedicated to St. Rocco.

A BARBER-SURGEON'S SHOP. 16th century.

(Reconstructed from a picture of the period)

A LABORATORY.

Containing models of the actual furnaces used by alchemists in the 15th and 16th centuries, and fitted with original apparatus and appliances of the period.

Ground Floor, Front—continued**A ROMAN SURGERY (TABERNA MEDICA) IN POMPEII**

The furniture and decorations are copied from originals found in Pompeii and Herculaneum, now in the National Museum, Naples.

NATIVE MODEL OF A CHINESE DRUG SHOP.

Medicine plays an important part in the domestic economy of the Chinese, and their *Materia Medica* is as remarkable in quantity as it is in character. They have their remedies for every ailment.

The front part of the ground floor is devoted to the shop and the back part is the consulting room. The floors above are the living rooms of the proprietor.

A NIAM-NIAM MEDICINE MAN. British East Africa.**RELICS, DOCUMENTS, AND PICTURES, ETC., RELATING TO THE PLAGUE IN EARLY TIMES.**

Models and drawings of costumes worn by physicians when attending plague patients. Instruments and appliances used in time of plague in ancient times.

CASES 303 TO 310**ANCIENT MEDICINE CHESTS, MEDICINE CASES AND DRUG CABINETS.****CORRIDOR IV****PRINTS, ENGRAVINGS, CARICATURES, DRAWINGS, PHOTOGRAPHS, ETC., OF MEDICAL INTEREST.****EARLY PHOTOGRAPHY.**

NOTES

NOTES—*continued*

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